Y.W.C.A.-1929

A Dream Come True!

BY RUTH LUCILLE ALLISON

DREAMS and visions even in this materialistic world of ours are not idle factors. About five years ago, Mrs. Marion Wilkinson, wife of President R. S. Wilkinson of State College, Orangeburg, S. C., grew dissatisfied over the fact that the Y. W. C. A. on that campus only possessed one room in which to conduct all of its activities. She stopped long enough in the whirl of campus activities to dream of and plan for a beautiful structure for the women students that would truly be a reflection of student effort and co-operation.

Today on State campus, as a result of strenuous student-faculty co-operation, there stands the only completely separate Y. W. C. A. building on any Negro college campus in the country. The furnishings are in accord with the attractiveness of the building. According to a recent publication from the "Women's Press," there are only three white colleges in the country which have separate Y buildings. The building of the Young Women's Christian Association of the South Carolina State College was erected and equipped by students of the college at a cost of more than $10,000. The hut is a modern bungalow and contains facilities for recreational activities of many kinds, large assembly meetings, religious group activities, reading and club rooms, kitchenette, secretary's office and sun parlor. By systematic group rallies, concerts, operation of a tea room and donations, the necessary funds for materials were secured. The men students in the trade classes, working under the directions of competent instructors, donated much of the necessary labor.

A year and a half after ground was broken the building was completed. This very fine center for the religious and social life of the campus has been named the Marion Birnie Wilkinson "Y" hut, in honor of Mrs. Wilkinson whose dreams and constant interest have had a large share in the accomplishment of the enterprise.

The present organization at State aims at aconstantly increasing development for the women in the school. The "Y" gave a scholarship to the highest ranking woman student in the high school department. The social service committee adopted and cared for a small girl of seven years of age throughout the school semester. By means of outdoor activities, scheduled lectures, well planned programs, religious formus, etc., the local Y at State attempts to make life exceedingly worthwhile on the campus.

The Y. W. C. A. is the only national organization in the country that affords the Negro student an opportunity to meet annually students from all sections and to compare their activities, search their background, and delve into the future to see when and how the Negro student will emerge from the present racial, industrial and religious ferment that now exists, especially in the southern states. Collective action is essential if conditions are to be transformed. If women students intend to live—not merely exist on any campus in the country—they must live across and through all possible barriers which divide girls on a basis of prestige, scholastic classification, popularity and brains and determine within themselves to make out of college life the finest rather than the drabbest of conditions. The implication is indeed clear. The student Y. W. C. A. movement offers multitudinous opportunities for women students to pioneer and build desirable college days—for after all what days are more adventurous, more exciting, more exacting, more incomparable, more novel than student days?

NEW YORK WORLD

COLORED WOMEN TO GIVE EXHIBIT

120 Engaged in 78 Occupation Are to Participate

The many occupations in whic Negro women now are engaged will b shown at the second annual occupa tional exhibit of Negro women nex Thursday and Friday at the Ashlan Place Branch, Young Women's Chris tian Association of Brooklyn, No. 22 Ashland Place. 120 women, represent ing 78 occupations, are to participate.

The exposition will on three floors o the building and include demonstra tions, forum talks, music, display o articles and fashion revues. Amon the participants are Negro women phy sicians, nurses, teachers, social worker writers, librarians, real estate broker chiropodists, photographers, candy mak ers, furriers, crochet beaders, florist art weavers, caterers, bookkeepers, ste nographers and beauty parlor operator

Mrs. Bessye Beardon, a reporter fo the Chicago Defender, is to talk o 'Negro Newspapers" at 4 o'clock Thurs day afternoon, and Mrs. Dorothy Steele assistant editor of "Opportunity," wil talk on "Books and Magazines." At th Thursday evening session Dr. Isabe Granger is to speak on "Adolescence," and Mrs. Adah Thoms is to talk o "The Nurse." Mrs. M. C. Lawton, Pres dent of Brooklyn Federation of Colore Women's Clubs, will give a tribute t Dr. Verina Morton Jones in observance of the 41st anniversary of Dr. Jones a a Negro woman physician. Dr. Jones was graduated from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1888.

Speakers Friday afternoon will include Mrs. Alice Brown Fairclough, vocational guidance instructor in the public schools, on "Jobs for Colored Girls"; Miss Floria Pinkney, organizer for the garment union, on "Trade Unions," and Miss Merle Stokes on 'Social Service." The speakers at the Friday night session will be the Rev. Florence Randolph, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church of Summit, N. J., on 'Negro Women and the Church," and Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson on "the Negro Women in History."

The exposition is under the auspices of the Education Committee of the Ashland Place Branch of the Brooklyn Y W C A

Lexington, Ky., December 5. (A. P.)—The annual State Student Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of four meetings to be sponsored by the State organization during the week, will open Friday at Transylvania University, for a three-day session.

Older Boys' Conferences will be held during the same time at Danville, Ky., and Mammoth Cave, Ky., and a Colored Old Boys' Conference will be in session at Winchester, Ky. A large number of outstanding educators in the State will gather at the student meeting. A faculty luncheon will be served Saturday and the gathering will be given over to discussions of topics related to student activities as they touch the programme of character building.

Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Centre College, will be the principal speaker at the Danville conference, which is for boys of high school age.

NEW YORK HERALD

DEC 8 1929

Negro Women's Exhibit To Open on Thursday

Occupational Exposition at Y. W. C. A. in Brooklyn

The many occupations in which Negro women are engaged will be shown at the second annual occupational exhibit of Negro women, to be held on Thursday and Friday, from 1 to 10 o'clock, at the Ashland Place Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn. One hundred and twenty women, representing seventy-eight occupations, will participate in the exhibit.

The exposition will be located on three floors of the Y. W. C. A. building and includes demonstrations, forum talks, music, display of articles and fashion revues. Among the participants are Negro women physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers, writers, librarians, real estate brokers, chiropodists, photographers, candy makers, furriers, crochet beaders, florists, art weavers, caterers, bookkeepers, stenographers and beauty parlor operators.

State Student Conference In First Session

ELECT COLORED WOMAN ON Y.W.C.A. BOARD

By FLORENCE R. RIDLEY
(For The A. N. P.)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The election of Miss Evlyn Klugh to the Boston Y. W. C. A., of Boston, has received the attention due an event of such national interest and importance.

It appears that Boston is only one other city besides Boston that carries a colored woman on the board of the "Y." That other city is Toledo, Ohio. Miss Klugh is a graduate of Radcliffe College and Simmons College School of Social Work. Both young women were elected at about the same time and both had received training and experience very similar in character.

The "Y" situation in Boston has been for years a matter of dispute, with much feeling upon both sides; a matter which, upon some features, Negro Boston was divided, while white Boston realized that the influence and life of the work in this city was jeopardized unless handled with great care.

An account of the spirited conferences between colored and white, conference which extended over several seasons, conferences when points were made with subtlety and held with tenacity—this account would make interesting and instructive reading.

Not only did Negro Boston make steady, intelligent demand that the "Y" should show its claim to be "Christian" in its title, but it presented suitable candidates as opening wedges to the institution's administrative force. For two years, Miss Constance Ridley, then head resident of Robert Gould Shaw Settlement House conducted the discussion group of the Student Interracial organizition of the Y. After Miss Ridley's departure from Boston, Miss Klugh, also a resident worker of Shaw house took the Interracial group and in time was elected to membership on the executive board of the Y.

Those who have been interested in the really great work of the Y (and who has not been interested at least) will find much food for thought in these new moves of that organization.

Here in Boston, the Y has moved into new commodious and almost luxurious quarters and has declared itself open to serve girls of all races, being located in the heart of the city. The cafeteria in the Y solves the more or less difficult problem of the colored girl looking for food service downtown; the new Board member not only fits her position by reason of her preparedness at Radcliffe and Simmons and Shaw house, but is also building up in interest, numbers and enthusiasm, a surprisingly large and fine group of Interracial students.

The situation has many heartening aspects to all colored people, not the least is the encouragement it gives to the belief that Christianity can mean more than a name and that here are those who can put their Christianity to test.

Attempt to Separate Girl Scouts Foiled

Portland, Ore.—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through a special committee under Dr. J. L. Caston, has stopped discrimination against Negro girls wishing to join the Girl Scout movement.

Complaint was made to the branch president, Ervin M. Flowers, that three Negro girl students in Elliott Grade school had been rejected when they applied for membership. Local scout leaders advised the colored girls to form girl scout troops of their own.

The N. A. A. C. P. pointed out that the scout organization had been granted use of public school buildings and that they must therefore give full equality of treatment to all pupils. The school authorities were found to be in accord with the N. A. A. C. P. position in the matter.

The girl scout executives explained that the idea of segregated troops had originated in the South, and gave colored girls opportunity for "leadership" among their own people. The N. A. A. C. P. committee replied:

"If there ever was any justification for this policy in the South, it certainly has no basis of fact in Portland and Negro girls are willing to take their chances with other girls on the basis of merit. It is interesting also to note that the white girls of the Elliott school were just as indignant over the exclusion as the Negro girls."

The Girl Scout executives finally conceded the point and many colored girls have jojined. Those serving on the N. A. A. C. P. committee were, besides Dr. Caston, Mrs. Jessie Coles Grayson, Mrs. Carrie L. Ingersoll, Mrs. Rosa Nichols, and Mrs. Jessie Edwards-Flowers.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Indianapolis, Ind., which was recently dedicated, was constructed, according to Miss May Belcher, general secretary, so that it might stand, in respect to quality, appointments and equipment, as a goal toward which other institutions serving our girls might work. Photograph from Bass Photo Co.

CANTON, O
NEWS

1929

A TIP ON TOLERANCE

White and Negro girls of the Port Richmond High School, Staten Island, New York, went together to the Bayonne, N. J., Y. W. C. A. for a swim. The arrangement suited the students, but an official of the organization told the teacher in charge that the color line must be drawn in future. The Negro students should come on a different day.

As a result teachers and parents of the Port Richmond school went into conference and decided to boycott the Bayonne pool and find another where there was no discrimination. This was not difficult. The Jewish Centre of Stapleton, S. I., came forward immediately and proferred the use of its pool to all students, regardless of color. The offer was promptly accepted. the girls swam peacefully again and a nasty racial controversy within the high school personnel was averted.

The Bayonne Y. W. C. A., meanwhile, finds that the discrimination was "all a mistake—a lesson in tolerance."

Y.W.C.A.-1933.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS
JAN 3 1933

A HAPPY OPENING

THE Young Women's Christian Association is to be congratulated upon the completion of its new Lucy Thurman branch for colored girls, which stands at East Elizabeth and St. Antoine Sts., and is to be dedicated today. The building is modern, attractive and well appointed, with an auditorium, swimming pool, cafeteria, private dining rooms, lounge, chapel, gymnasium, game room, and residence rooms for 72 people. It is to be a center for educational classes, sports and group activities of many sorts; and it is peculiarly interesting to find that in large part the building has been made possible by the efforts of those who will occupy it.

Appropriately, the branch is named for Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Jackson Michigan, a leader among the women of her race, and national president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The chance for good work which always lies before an institution of this sort, is particularly large at the present time, and the Y. W. C. A. has been fortunate in being able to open the Lucy Thurman branch at this special moment.

Women's Group Organized Here In 1919

Now Located at 1407 Center Street

The Blue Triangle Branch of the Des Moines Young Women's Christian Association will hold an open house at its new building, 1407 Center St. Sunday, May 21, from three until five o'clock. Worship and dedication services will be held at 3:30 p. m., led by Mrs. J. G. Browne, chairman of the Committee of Management. There will be music throughout the afternoon.

The new location is a gift to the Association from a public spirited family of the community to provide greater opportunities for the Y. W. C. A. among colored girls and women. Generous gifts in labor for cleaning, decorating and furnishings have been donated by interested persons.

Fifth Year

The need of a new building was foreseen by the donors through efforts of Mrs. Fred Moore, president of the Des Moines Association, and Miss Jean Flickinger, general secretary. Miss Ruth Marie Brown is serving her fifth year as branch executive secretary. Other members of the committee of management are Mesdames T. E. Martin, Joburness Kelso, George H. Woodson, Albert Gater, Vern Simmons, Clyde Morris, and Misses Marguerite Esters, Anna Mae Manuel Anna Wilson.

Organized in 1919

The Branch was organized in June, 1919, at 782 Tenth street, with Mrs. Regina Crawford as its first director. In October, 1923, the property at 1227 School street was purchased where ten years of service to the community was rendered.

Present Program

The present program sponsors Girl Reserve clubs for teen-age girls, summer camp, and dramatic training. Business and industrial girls are organized into club groups, interest groups of tap dancing, bridge, clay modeling, poetry, shorthand, etc.; athletic club, charm school, and camp. Adults are interested in the Forum for the study of literature by and about Negroes sponsored by the com

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A. OFFICIAL DESCRIBES HAZARDS AND MANY PROBLEMS IN INTER-RACIAL REALMS

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—(ANP)—The numerous problems which national organizations which attempt work for both white and colored people face, were graphically described by Miss Frances William of the National staff of the Y. W. C. A. in an article appearing this week in the National Press, the official magazine of the Young Women's Christian Association.

There are five ways in which work for Negroes is conducted, Miss Williams points, out, describing them as follows:

No work for, by, with, or concerning colored people.

This is true in various types of communities. At times it is a matter of there being no Negroes actually in the community and so the Association group has felt that this was not an area in which they were interested. Again it has been a case of the racial attitudes of the community being such that the Association has thought of itself as a group for the white members of the community only. Again it is a situation in which there are colored and white people where the attitude is chiefly one of indifference either because the colored group is small or because the white group has been unthinking.

Colored Work—

Much of the earlier work of the Y. W. C. A. with Negroes came under this classification. Here colored people were thought of as a group by themselves. A group who needed certain things and who should be ministered to, but they were more or less separate from the main ongoing life of the association.

Bi-racial—

The days of the war, that is, the period of 1917-1920, saw the rise and spread of a bi-racial type of work. The association became conscious of the Negro group. The general idea was that Negroes as well as white people needed to be interested in this, that, and the other. This was tre time of the rise of the Negro branches and large parts of the association thought of themselves as groups of colored and white women working side by side on common interests, but not working together.

Interracial—

Interracial work has come more and more into its own within the last few years. Here the main idea is that colored and white people work together at common problems and interests.

Non-racial—

Within this classification come those situations where colored or white people work on or with colored or white or mixed groups, according to their abilities and their interest without regard to race.

A discussion of practices, however, would not be complete without some attention to the consequences attendant to these practices and while one cannot in a short space indicate all the consequences, yet perhaps it would be well to look at some of the more evident ones:

Where there is no work for, by, with or concerning Negroes, the people of the association are missing a chance at participation in the total picture of American life. The lack of knowledge and interest in this section inevitably makes their plans and interest in the whole less effective.

Where there is a piece of colored work, the Association unit is disregarding one of the basic facts of life, namely, the relatedness of human life, which may perhaps best be seen in the story Booker Washington tells about the washerwoman who approached her mistress's dwelling on Monday morning only to be waved back by the lady of the house who said: "Don't come in, Mary, my children have scarlet fever." To which Mary nonchalantly replied: "Don't mind me, madam, mine had it a month ago."

Where there is bi-racial work the element of expense is an item of great importance. If one looks at the various forms of bi-racial life in America, such as found in the system of segregated schools, special cars for Negroes, etc., one discovers this item of expense. Another thing one finds in examining these institutions is that it is practically impossible to provide similar or equal accommodations within a segregated system. The inevitable trend is for the Negro equipment to be poorer. However, there are people who say that some kind of equipment or work with Negroes is better than no work, that Negroes are in desperate need so it is better to have a bi-racial form of work than to have no work.

The calamity, however, attendant to this form of work is that it provides for our white constituency a situation which tends to aid them in a sense of superiority and a denial of rights to another group. It tends to make them play the role of the oppressor and attendant sterility of life will inevitably be theirs. The other side of this picture is that a bi-racial system exposes the Negro group to a constant sense of separatedness and inferiority, the price of which is also expensive.

Where there is interracial work the plan is based on an interracial philosophy which is difficult to put into practice because of the wide social distance between white and colored people in America. The fact is that when a unit within the association adopts this way of work it finds most of American life pulling against it. This makes for many failures and much unhappiness. However, for those units who are intrigued to follow this procedure, there comes the compensation that for them at least the universe is a larger and more complete whole.

Where there is a non-racial set up it seems to some people to be the only form of organization in which a true sense of christian brotherhood can be felt and experienced by the membership of a working unit. Such a way of work is still more difficult to achieve within the actual setting of American life. However, this very difficulty may prove to be an asset to the membership of the association choosing it.

A most interesting fact that has come out of this study of the various practices employed in work with Negroes by different association units, is that one practice is not necessarily the rule of a single unit at a given time. Rather various practices appeared side by side within the same association unit. This situation, as well as the simultaneous appearance of all five of these ways of work within the membership of the national organization has given rise to certain difficulties which each unit has to remember in the formulation and adoption of its own way of work. These difficulties seem to be in the main three:

The fact that we are a christian organization and yet have so many occasions and institutions which are for white only provides for both our Negro and white members a stumbling block of great note. Buildings in many cities carry large electric signs, 'Y. W. C. A.," but they carry the unwritten accompaniment of "for white only." In other places, sections of our buildings carry this slogan. This overt practice in regard to the use of equipment has its counterpart in the thought and feeling life of the association units themselves.

The fact that our Negro membership does not know what to expect constitutes a very great difficulty. Here within the associations they are received as persons. Here they are not wanted at all, and again here is a preconceived notion of their place in the organization. This eternal jig-sawing from one position to another, accompanied over by an overshadowing fear that there is a certain limit beyond which you cannot go because of your racial identity, creates a type of strain which must be reckoned with.

The crux of the trouble seems here to be a lack of knowledge. Some of this unhappiness perhaps cannot be avoided for our knowledge of the way the human mind works and feels within this area is rather limited.

Nevertheless, we do have knowledge which we have not yet learned to use.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 25, 1938

NASHVILLE ASKED FOR $37,500

A campaign, which is of importance to Nashville in many ways, will begin Monday. Its purpose is to raise $37,500 for the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School and for Fisk University, $12,500 for the former and $25,000 for the latter. The sums are needed to balance the budgets of the two institutions and hold $125,000 annual income for them.

The money must be raised in Nashville, all outside sources of income having been exhausted, and must be subscribed by September 30. Cochairmen of the five-day drive are W. Ridley Wills and Jeff J. Gray. Mrs. John R. Aust is chairman of the woman's division. J. C. Napier is chairman for the drive which will be put on simultaneously among the Negro residents of Nashville.

Both the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School and Fisk University are important assets of the city. Aside from adding to the educational importance of Nashville, and both have carried the name of Nashville to far fields, the community is interested very materially in a financial way and the city's business interests directly concerned in the campaign's success. These two schools in the past ten years have brought $7,300,000 to Nashville, an average of $730,000 a year. Apart from building improvements and personal expenses of the students the two institutions have spent $575,000 in Nashville this year. The value of the work done by both schools is widely recognized.

The Y. M. C. A. Graduate School has a gross annual budget of $130,000 which is spent in Nashville. The past year it enrolled students from every state in the South and Southwest two from Northern states and two from foreign countries. Extensive work among the boys of Nashville was done, trained leadership was furnished social settlements, churches, schools, state institutions, the Boys' Club and the Boy Scouts, and the first scientific survey of Negro boy life ever made was conducted.

Fisk University, an institution known the world over through its Jubilee Singers, brings 400 students annually to Nashville. Their average annual personal expenses are $500, making a total of $200,000 spent here every year. The institution employs forty-two faculty members and 116 other instructors. The institution has worked effectively for better health conditions among the race in cooperation with other institutions and agencies, and the Negro death rate in Nashville has been cut two-thirds in the past sixty years. Educational opportunities have been extended free to rural ministers of the race and in twenty Middle Tennessee communities efforts have been made to develop the natural musical gifts of the people.

Plans for the campaign have already been outlined to the business interests of Nashville at a luncheon at which President W. D. Weatherford of the Y. M. C. A. School and President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk outlined the necessity for the campaign. At this luncheon, among those giving a cordial indorsement to the campaign was Mrs. Hill McAlister, the wife of the Governor.

It was never more important for Nashville that its educational assets be unimpaired. The sum asked is not large, but raising it the coming week is no less important.

FILING CATALOG

The filing catalog filmed on the following frames is included here for its cross-reference value rather than as an index to the materials of the indicated year. Although the order of the topics or subjects is approximately the same in this micro-film publication as indicated by the filing catalog, materials apparently were never filed under some classifications, and other materials have been re-moved from the main file and consequently will be filmed in seperate series of this publication.

The Editor

THE NEGRO - 1934

Under which current Material is collected and filed
by
The Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

1. Africa
   see Also: (1) Negro, Colonization of
   (2) Race Problem, Africa
   (3) Race Problem, Europe

2. Africa, Newspapers from

3. Agricultural Credits
   (1) Federal Farm Loan Banks
   (2) Agricultural Credits. Corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
   See Also: Federal Funds.

4. Agriculture, Conditions and Improvement of
   see Also: (1) Agricultural Credits
   (2) Research being made

5. Agriculture, Labor Conditions (Peonage Here)
   see Also; Labor
   (1) Court Decisions, U.S. Supreme, affecting civil and political rights of the Negro.
   (2) Research being made.

6. Amalgamation
   see Also: (1) Health
   (2) Lynchings
   (3) Segregation
   (4) Ku Klux Klan

7. Athletics (see Sports)
7A) Aviation.
8. Banks

9. Bibliography

10. Biography
    see Also; (1) Historical
    (2) Necrology
    (3) Slavery

11. Business
    see Also: (1) Banks
    (2) Insurance
    (3) property
    (4) secret societies
    (5) Theaters

12. Cartoons, on the Race Problem and phases of Negro Life
    see: Lynchings
    Political
    Race problem, U.S.

12. Continued.
see:
12. Racial Consciousness
Segregation, (Residential)

13. Church

14. Colonization of the Negro
see (Negro, Colonization)

15. Communists
see (Negro and Radicalism)
see Also: Labor, Foreign
Labor, Unions, strikes, etc.
Lynchings, Legal punishment for Rape
Political, Elections, (Communists)

16. Conference, Farmers
see Also: Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference
(Extension File)

17. Court Decisions, United States supreme court, Affecting the Civil and Political Rights of the Negro. SEE: 1. Discriminations
2. Jim Crow Cars
3. Juries
4. Political, Suffrage
5. Secret Societies
6. Segregation

18. Crime
see Also: Juvenile Delinquency
Killings
Ku Klux Klan
Lynchings
Riots
Temperance, (prohibition)

19. Date Furnished, (Information through correspondence, etc.)

20. Discriminations (Except; Jim Crow cars, Segregation, (residential) Suffrage.)
see Also: (1) Labor, Discriminations
(2) Agriculture, Labor
(3) Education, Condition of Common Schools
(4) Race problem, U.S.
(5) Racial Consciousness

21. Education:
(a) A. & M. Colleges
(b) Colleges, Rating of, etc.
(c) Colleges, Change of Heads
(d) Commencements
(e) Common schools, Condition of
(f) Common Schools, Improvement of. (see also: Education, Discussions of.
(g) Denominational Schools, etc.
See Also: Church
Colleges
Industrial Schools
(h) Discussion of
see Also: Common Schools, Condition of
Common Schools, Improvment of
Race problem, United States
Racial Consciousness

21 Education: (continued)

(i) Educational Funds
(1) Anna T. Jeanes Foundation
(2) Carnegie Corporation of New York
(3) General Education Board
(4) Julius Rosenwald Fund
(5) Phelps Stokes Fund
(6) Slater Fund
(7) And Other Boards

Federal Funds
(1) Purnell Fund
(2) Smith-Hughes
(3) Smith-Lever

See Also: Demonstration Work (Extension File)
Money For
Vocational Training

(j) High Schools
(k) Illiteracy
(l) Industrial Schools
(m) Libraries
(n) Money for
See Also: Common Schools, Improvement of
Denominational Schools
Educational Funds

(o) Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions
(p) Reformatories
see also: Juvenile Delinquency
Extension File: Mt. Meigs Reform School
(r) Scholarship and other distinctions
(s) State Normal Schools
(t) Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.
(u) Supervisors
(1) Federal
(2) State
(v) Teachers: Agencies
(w) Teachers: Associations, National
(x) Teachers: Association, State
(y) Teachers: Salaries
(z) Tuskegee Institute, Comments on
(a') Vocational Training
see also; Educational Funds

22. Emancipation Celebrations, etc.

23. Eugenics
See also: Health General

24. Expositions, See: Fairs

25. Fairs

26. Federal Funds
(1) Federal Farm Loan Banks
See Also: Agricultural Credits
Education: Federal Funds

27. Health, General
    see also: Eugenics

28. Health week

29. Historical data
    see also: Biography
    Court Decisions
    Emancipation Celebrations
    Necrology
    Political, (suffrage)
    Riots
    Slavery
    Soldiers

30. Hospitals

31. Immigration

32. Insurance
    (1) Fire
    (2) Life

33. Inventions

34. Insanity

35. Jim Crow Cars
    (Includes discrimination on all kinds of public conveyances, street cars, busses, aeroplanes, auto tourist travel.) see also: Court Decisions.

36. Juries
    see also; Court Decisions

37. Juvenile Delinquency
    see Also; (1) Crime
    (2) Reformatories (Education)

38. Killings
    see also: (1) Agriculture, Labor Conditions, (peonage)
    (2) Crime
    (3) Lynchings
    (4) Race Relations
    (5) Riots

39. Ku Klux Klan

40. Labor:
    (a) Agents and Agencies
    (b) Demand for
    see also: Occupations, wages.
    (c) Discriminations
    see also; Unions, Strikes, etc.
    Occupation, wages.
    (d) Domestic Service
    (e) Foreign; Africa, Europe, Mexico, West Indies, etc.
    (f) Migration Movement

40. Labor; (continued)
(g) Occupations, Wages, etc.
see also; Demand for
(h) Peonage
(i) Unions, Strikes, etc. (Seealso: Discrimination)
(j) Welfare work for

41. Lawyers

42. Lynchings, Cases of

Causes of, Number for rape contrasted with number for other causes.

Correspondence relating to

Detailed Record of

Discussions of
(a) In Northern Papers and periodicals- (White Negro)

(b) In Southern papers and periodicals- (White Negro)

Federal Council of Churches, (publicity work)

Geographical Distribution of

Legal Punishment of Lynchers

Legal Punishment for Rape

Legislation relating to

N.A.A.C.P. press Reports on

Newspapers, List of, used in sending out the semi- annual and Annual Reports on lynchings.

Near Lynchings in which the law did not interfere

prevented

Rape, Alleged attacks by Negroes.

Rape by whites

Reports on, Sent Press, (Editorial Comments on)

Side Lights on

States, Special Information about particular

Total by Years

43. Medical Associations:
Data on: Physicians, Dentists and pharmacists
See Also: Education- scholarship and other distinctions

44. Music, poetry and Art, etc.
see also; Race problem, Literary exploitation of the Negro
Theatrical, Individuals, Troupes, etc.

45. Mental Ability and Race
See Also; Research being made

46. Missions, Foreign

47. National Organizations

48. National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

49. Navy, Negroes in
see Also: Soldiers, Historical

50. Neerology

51. Negro and Radicalism
See Also: Labor, Foreign
Labor, Unions, Strikes, etc.
Lynchings, Legal Punishment for Rape
Political, Elections, (Communists)

Negro and National Recovery
See: 1. Labor: Occupation, wages.
2. Political Office Holding
3. Agricultural Credits
4. Business
5. Federal Funds

51.a. Negro, Colonization of.

52. Negro, Courses on, in schools, etc.
See Also: Research being made

53. Newspapers and Magazines

54. Newspapers, (White with section for Negro News)

55. Nurse Training schools
see (Hospitals)

56. Nurses
(a) General
(b) Public Health work
See Also: Hospitals

57. Parks and play Grounds
See Also: Recreation
Social Conditions, Improvement of
Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

58. Policemen and Firemen
see also: Political: Office Holding

59. political:
(a) Elections
(b) Legislation, Suggested, etc.
see also: Elections
Office Holding
Politics, Women in
Suffrage, etc.

59. political: (continued)
(c) Party Affiliation
(d) Office Holding
(e) Politics, Women in
(f) Suffrage, Discussion of, laws relating to, etc.
See also: Court Decisions

60 Population

61. Progress of the Negro

62. Prohibition, see (Temperance)

63. Property
See also: Business
Insurance
Secret Societies
Segregation

64. Race problem:
(a) Africa
(b) Asia
(c) Book Reviews
(d) Canada
(e) Central America and Mexico
(f) Europe
(g) Literary Exploitation of the Negro
(h) Moving Pictures Relating to
(i) South America
(j) United States
(k) West Indies

Race Problem: United States
See Also: (1) Agricultural* Conditions, Improvement of
(2) Agricultural- Labor Conditions
(3) Amalgamation
(4) Bibliography
(5) Book Review
(6) Church
(7) Common Schools, Condition of, (Education)
(8) Common Schools, Improvement of, (Education)
(9) Crime
(10) Discrimination
(11) Education- Illiteracy
(12) Immigration
(13) Health
(14) Insurance- Fire and Life
(15) Jim Crow Cars
(16) Killings
(17) Labor
(18) Lawyers
(19) Lynchings
(20) Money for Negro Education
(21) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
(22) Political
(23) Race Relations
(24) Racial Consciousness
(25) Race problem- Moving Pictures

64. Race problem: United States (continued)
(26) Race problem- West Indies
(27) Scholarship and other distinctions
(28) Secret societies
(29) Segregation
(30) Slavery
(31) Social conditions, Improvement of
(32) Soldiers
(33) Sports
(34) Temperance, (prohibition)
(35) Theaters
(36) Theatrical, Individuals, Troupes, etc.
(37) Towns and Settlements
(38) Woman's Work

65. Race Relations, Improvement of
Meetings, conferences, etc.
see Also: Agriculture
Business
Church
Education; Common Schools, Condition of
Common Schools, Improvement of
Educational Funds
Money for Negro Education
Supervisors
(1) Federal
(2) State
Health
Lynchings
Race problem, Africa, United States, etc.
Racial Consciousness
Riots
Segregation (residential)
Social Conditions, Improvement of

66. Racial Characteristics
see (Mental Ability and Race)

67. Racial Consciousness
see Also: (1) Business
(2) Church
(3) Health
(4) Insurance
(5) Jim Crow Cars
(6) Labor
(7) Lynchings, Discussion of
(8) Money for Negro Education
(9) Political (Suffrage)
(10) Race Problem
(11) Race Relations
(12) Riots
(13) Scholarship and other distinctions
(14) Secret societies
(15) Segregation (Residential)
(16) Sports
(17) Theaters
(18) Theatrical, Individuals, Troupes, etc.
(19) Towns and settlements
(20) Woman's Work

68. Radicalism
see: Negro and Radicalism

69. Recreation
See Also: (1) Parks and Play Grounds
(2) Social Conditions, Improvement of
(3) Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

69.(a) Reformatories: see: Executions, Reformatories
see also: Juvenile Delinquencies.

70. Research being made
See Also: (1) Agriculture, Conditions and Improvement of
(2) Labor Conditions
(3) Negro, Courses on, in schools, etc.

71. Riots

72. Riots Historical
(1) Civilian
(2) Soldiers

73. Secret Societies
(1) Fraternal Organizations
(2) School Fraternities

74. Segregation (residential)

75, Slavery

76. Social Conditions, Improvement of
(1) The Family
see; Federal Funds
(Home Loan Banks)
(2) Welfare Work in General

See Also: (1) Agriculture, Improvement of
(2) Common Schools, Improvement of
(3) Educational Funds
(4) Eugenics
(5) Health
(6) Juvenile Delinquency
(7) Race Problem, United States
(8) Race Relations
(9) Segregation (Residential)

77. Soldiers- Awards for valor

78. Soldiers- Discriminations, etc.

79. Soldiers- Historical
(1) In Confederate Army
(2) In U.S. Army (See Also: In Worldwar)
(3) Militia and National Guard
(a) In Northern States
(b) In Southern States

80. Soldiers- Homes and Hospitals

81. Soldiers- Insurance for

82. soldiers- In World War

83. soldiers- Monuments and other Commemorations

84. soldiers- National Guard Regiments, etc,

85. soldiers- Navy
See: (1) Navy, Negroes in
(2) soldiers- Historical

86. soldiers- Officers (Medical Officers here also.)

87. soldiers- Organization of (political etc.)

88. soldiers- Regiments, Regular Army.

89. soldiers- Riots
See; (Riots)

90. sports
(See: Aviation.)

91. suicide
see: Necrology

92. suffrage (political)

93. superstitions

94. Temperance (prohibition)

95. Theaters
(1) Buildings, etc.
(2) picture films, etc.

96. Theatrical, Individuals, Troupes, etc.
See Also: Music, poetry and Art.

97. Towns and settlements

98. Woman's work

99. Y.M.C.A. (Boys' Meetings)

100. Y.W.C.A.